UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

September 30, 2002

Francis Gilmore
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
2193 Military Road
Pickett Park
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Decision Document for the Former Maintenance Area site (OU-2), Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) sites, and Multiple Removal Action sites Fort Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia

Dear Mr. Gilmore:

The purpose of this letter is to respond to your request for EPA concurrence regarding the above referenced decision document. This decision document presents a determination that no action is necessary to protect public health or welfare and the environment at the Former Maintenance Area site (OU-2), and no further action is necessary to protect public health or welfare and the environment at the Multiple PA/SI sites and Multiple Removal Action sites at Fort Pickett, Virginia.

Based on the review of the referenced decision document, EPA finds that the information contained in the decision document is sufficient to support the recommendation for no action and no further action at the sites identified in the decision document.

EPA reserves all rights and authorities relating to information not contained or referenced in these reports whether or not such information was known when these reports were issued or discovered after such issuance. This letter should accompany the subject reports in the Fort Pickett BRAC Administrative Record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Don McLaughlin of my office at 215-814-5323.

Sincerely,

Abraham Ferdas
Director, Hazardous Site Cleanup Division
EPA Region III

cc: Mark Leeper (VADEQ)

Decision Document

Former Maintenance Area PI-1
Operable Unit 2 (OU-2), Multiple Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) Sites and Multiple Removal Action Sites

Fort Pickett
Blackstone, Virginia

Prepared By:
Fort Pickett
Base Realignment and Closure
Environmental Office
2193 Military Road
Pickett Park
Blackstone, Virginia

September 2002

DECLARATION

Former Maintenance Area PI-1
Operable Unit 2 (OU-2), Multiple Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) Sites and Multiple Removal Action Sites

September 2002

Site Name and Location

Former Maintenance Area PI-1 (OU 2)
Multiple PA/SI Sites
Multiple Removal Action Sites
Fort Pickett
Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia

Statement of Basis and Purpose

This Decision Document (DD) presents a determination that no action is necessary to protect public health or welfare and the environment for the Former Maintenance Area site (PI-1), and no further action is necessary to protect public health or welfare and the environment for the Multiple PA/SI sites and Multiple Removal Action sites at Fort Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia.

This determination has been made in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Action of 1986 (SARA), and to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

The no action/no further action decision is supported by documents contained in the Fort Pickett Base Realignment and Closure Administrative Record.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region III and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Commonwealth of Virginia concur with the determination of no action for the Former Maintenance Area site, and no further action for the Multiple PA/SI sites and Multiple Removal Action sites.

Description of the Selected Remedy

Description of the Selected Remedy

A no action remedy is selected to protect public health or welfare and the environment at the Former Maintenance Area site (PI-1), and a no further action remedy is selected to protect public health or welfare and the environment at the Multiple PA/SI sites and Multiple Removal Action sites.

Statutory Determinations

It has been determined that no action is necessary to ensure protection of public health or welfare and the environment at the Former Maintenance Area site (PI-1), and no further action is necessary to ensure protection of public health or welfare and the environment at the Multiple PA/SI sites and Multiple Removal Action sites.
The results of the risk assessments indicate that, based on available information, soils and associated groundwater at the Former Maintenance Area site (PI-1), the Multiple PA/SI sites and the Multiple Removal Action sites do not present an unacceptable risk to public health or welfare, or the environment Five-year reviews will not be necessary for these sites.

Decision Document Authorizing Signature

25 Sep 02

Arden J. Roberts — Date
Director Base Realignment and Closure Division, G1
U.S. Army Forces Command

DECISION SUMMARY

Former Maintenance Area (PI-1)
Operable Unit 2 (OU-2),
Multiple Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI)
Sites and Multiple Removal Action Sites

September 2002

SECTION ONE
FORMER MAINTENANCE AREA (PI-1)
OPERABLE UNIT 2

1.1 Site Name, Location, and Description

Former Maintenance Area (PI-1)
Operable Unit 2
Fort Pickett Army Garrison
Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia

Fort Pickett is located 60 miles southwest of Richmond, Virginia, and approximately 2 miles east of Blackstone, Virginia as demonstrated in Figure 1. Fort Pickett was selected for realignment in 1995 under the Base Realignment and Closure program. The installation encompasses 45,160 acres, of which 2,863 acres have been identified as BRAC Excess Property, slated for closure and transfer to the Local Redevelopment Authority and other public entities. The remaining 42,196 acres have been transferred to the National Guard Bureau, which maintains a use agreement with Virginia Army National Guard. The Guard continues to maintain the training mission of Fort Pickett.

The Former Maintenance Area (PI-1) is located adjacent to Business Route 460 at the north end of the BRAC Excess Property (Figure 2). PI-1 is approximately 2.19 acres in size. PI-1 was formerly used as a vehicle maintenance area and service station. Vehicles, including buses, were frequently parked onsite for maintenance. PI-1 was identified in the Environmental Baseline Survey (Woodward-Clyde 1997) as a Category 7 site based on the site history, indicating that the property was not suitable for transfer until further site investigation was completed (Figure 3).

1.2 Site History and Enforcement Activities

A historical aerial photographic survey was conducted by Environmental Research Inc. (ERI) in 1997 and looked at historical photographs dating from 1937 through 1994. The survey identified two buildings located on the site. The large building shown in the aerial

photography was established in 1937. Linear staining and ground scarring was visible south of this building. Notes on a photograph indicated that the other identified building, a maintenance building, was removed in 1964. Access roads led from the south end of the site to the former building location. Currently, no structures exist at the site.

Roy F. Weston completed a Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation (PA/SI) Report in March 1999. A building foundation pad was observed, but staining south of the pad was not visible. Stressed vegetation was observed on the west side of the larger building slab. Six (6) soil samples from three (3) locations were collected at suspect locations around the larger building slab with sampling intervals of 0-0.5 ft. and 0.5-2 ft. These samples were analyzed for the full suite of **TCL** organics, **TAL** metals, and pesticides analysis (All boldface acronyms provided in this document are defined in the List of Acronyms provided at the end of this document). A screening level risk assessment, conducted as part of the PA/SI process, indicated exceedances of benchmarks for several metal compounds, including arsenic, mercury, selenium, aluminum and copper. Trace levels of the pesticide alpha-chlordane, trichloroethene, and seven (7) **PAHs** were detected; however, estimated concentrations did not exceed residential human health or ecological risk based benchmarks. Due to the need for additional sampling to fully delineate the site, the BCT selected PI-1 to be moved to the Remedial Investigation (RI) phase. Additional soil sampling at greater depths, along with groundwater sampling for **TAL** metals, **TCL** organics, and **TPH** analyses were recommended to determine if constituents leached into groundwater, and to better define the extent of impact.

1.3 Site Characteristics

The Former Maintenance Area (PI-1) is located adjacent to Business Route 460 at the north end of the BRAC Excess Property. PI-1 is approximately 2.19 acres in size.

In 1972, the property was leased by the Army to the Southern Piedmont Agricultural Research and Extension Center (SPAREC) operated by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The site was then used by SPAREC as a hay storage area adjacent to the crop research fields.

The Former Maintenance Area (PI-1) is virtually flat with a slight perimeter slope to the northwest. The area encompasses a concrete pad approximately 50' x 50', an open grassy area, a mixed-hardwood forested area, and a very small portion of a crop field. Figures 4 and 5 present the Human Health and the Ecological conceptual site models for the Former Maintenance Area, including potential receptors.

There is no surface water on the site. Groundwater in the region of Fort Pickett is present within a multi-aquifer system, with aquifers existing in the sand, gravel, saprolite, or rock fractures. Unfractured rock and/or locally impermeable sediments can separate the producing zones laterally and vertically. The original rock texture is generally impermeable. Groundwater flow throughout the installation is primarily governed by

surface topography and direction of drainage discharging to the many on-post streams. Regional recharge is the direct result of rainfall at the site.

A Final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report for the Former Maintenance Area (PI-1) was completed by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. (EA) in October 2001. Field sampling was conducted (October and November 1999) to define the nature and extent of contamination and complete a baseline risk assessment. During the investigation, eight (8) surface and subsurface soil borings were advanced at locations where waste material may have been stored or disposed. In addition, one surface soil sample was collected within the swale located down slope of the site to evaluate surface runoff from the site.

The sampling locations were based on historical photographs where areas of disturbed or stained ground and former storage were indicated. Soil borings were located along the perimeter of the existing concrete pad, in the center of the concrete pad near a hole in the pad (possible former hydraulic lift location), inside a dirt-filled former service or grease pit, downgradient west of the pad where a metallic anomaly was detected (possible septic drain field), and within a former storage area south of the pad. These sample locations, when combined with the former PA/SI sample locations, provided adequate spatial coverage across the site (Figure 6).

Two monitoring wells (MW-1 and MW-2) were installed downgradient of the concrete pad and a former storage area. An existing on-site well was discovered during this investigation. This former water supply well was about 25 feet deep, 2.5 feet in diameter, and constructed of cylindrical tiles. This well was likely installed when the site building was constructed in the 1930's.

Soil and groundwater samples were analyzed for **VOCs, SVOCs**, pesticides, **PCBs**, **PAHs**, metals, **TPH-DRO, TPH-GRO** and cyanide. In addition, four (4) surface soil samples were analyzed for dioxin/furan isomers.

Analyte concentrations were compared to EPA residential **RBCs**, **MCLs**, and ecological screening criteria. Analytes considered as constituents of potential concern (COPCs) within site soil or groundwater included acetone, dibenzofuran, several PAHs and pesticides, dioxin/furans, and several TAL metals. Refer to Table 1 for a list of individual COPCs by media type.

Within surface soil, PAH COPCs predominantly were located at surface soil sample SB-7-0.5, which was within the former maintenance pit. These hydrocarbons are likely due to the nature of the fill material. The soil from the pit also contained trace levels of dibenzofuran. Metal concentrations in this sample were comparable to other metal concentrations in soil identified at PI-1. One PAH sample (2-methylnaphthalene) collected next to the concrete pad at SB-8-0.5 was identified as a COPC. Dioxin was a COPC in SB6-0.5, also located adjacent to the pad. TPH was identified in several surface soil samples. These COPCs and TPH may reflect residual contamination from former vehicle repair operations at the site. Potential migration of these compounds is primarily

through erosion and surface transport of surface soil. These compounds strongly absorb to soil, and tend to persist in the environment undergoing slow biodegradation. The presence of pyrene in the down slope soil sample SB-9-0.5 may be due to site conditions. Pesticide COPCs were detected at levels slightly above the RBCs in groundwater, but do not appear to be derived from a concentrated onsite source. It is known that these pesticides have been used in past practices in the general area and across the Fort Pickett installation. These compounds strongly partition from water into particulate and organic matter, therefore, they are not expected to migrate long distances with water in dissolved form. The organic matter content in the overburden of weathered bedrock is not high, being approximately one percent. The ultimate fate of the pesticides is limited sorption to soil, followed by slow biodegradation.

Considering the fourteen COPC metals, in general the metal concentrations were at similar levels in surface soil across the site and are comparable to Fort Pickett background concentrations. The seven metal COPCs in subsurface soil are reflective of Fort Pickett background conditions and are not considered to be site related. The Fort Pickett background concentrations can also be found in Table 1.

1.4 Current and Potential Future Site and Resource Uses

The Former Maintenance Area (PI-1) is located adjacent to Business Route 460 at the north end of the BRAC Excess Property. It is currently being utilized by the SPAREC as a hay storage area adjacent to their crop research fields. This area is in the process of being permanently transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Education, and will continue to be used for agricultural research by SPAREC and Virginia Tech. The area has been zoned for agriculture use.

1.5 Summary of the Risks

The RI report included both ecological and human health risk assessments to address the potential current and future risks posed to human health and the environment associated with the Former Maintenance Area (PI-1). The risk assessment included estimates of the risk posed to human health for both residential and industrial exposure-based scenarios. The human health risk assessment (HHRA) evaluated risk for the residential adult and child, construction worker, and commercial worker. The HHRA was based on exposure to surface soil, subsurface soil, total soil (combined surface and subsurface soil), groundwater, and air. The ecological risk assessment (ERA) was based on exposure to surface soil.

1.5.1 Human Health Risk Assessment

The risk assessment was conducted to assess potential non-carcinogenic effects and cancer risks from current and future site exposure.

Cancer risks are expressed as numbers reflecting the increased chance that a person will develop cancer if he/she is directly exposed (e.g., through involvement in some activity at

the site) to the contaminants found in environmental media (e.g. soil) at the site over a period of time. For example, EPA's acceptable risk range is 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6}, meaning there is one additional chance in ten thousand (1×10^{-4}) to one additional chance in one million (1×10^{-6}) that a person will develop cancer if exposed to contaminated media at a site.

The risk associated with developing other health effects is expressed as a hazard index (HI), which is the ratio of the existing level of exposure to contaminants at a site to an acceptable level of exposure. Below a hazard index of one, adverse effects are not expected. Non-carcinogenic chemicals typically cause adverse effects by disrupting the function of a specific body system or organ. For example, one chemical may cause kidney failure while others may impact the liver, skin or respiratory tract. The effects of these chemicals attacking various organs are independent and their associated HI values are not additive unless they attack the same target organ. For this reason, when the total HI for a receptor exceeds 1.0, the risk is often divided among the various organs, which are affected by the COCs.

Concentrations of chemicals detected in soil during the RI were compared to residential risk based screening levels and Fort Pickett background levels. An estimate of risk was developed incorporating the potential exposure pathways including incidental ingestion of soil, dermal contact with soil, inhalation of particulate from soil, ingestion of groundwater, and dermal contact with groundwater. Plausible receptors that may be exposed to soil at the site and which were evaluated in the risk assessment include 1) future onsite resident adult, 2) future onsite resident child, 3) future onsite resident adult and child, 4) current adult trespasser, 4) current adolescent trespasser, 5) future construction worker, and 6) future commercial worker.

Non-carcinogenic risks were only calculated above the EPA threshold of 1.0 for child residents. Based on a breakdown by target organ the only risk driver was manganese (target organ is the central nervous system), which had a cumulative HI of 1.4 across soil and groundwater pathways. In soil, the target organ specific hazard quotient (HQ) for the central nervous system (based on manganese) was less than 1.0, indicating no adverse health risks associated with manganese in soil. Based on Fort Pickett site-specific soil and groundwater background data, manganese detected at the site in soils is consistent with background.

Cancer risks for the site did not exceed the U.S. EPA's risk range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} for any receptor. Ingestion of total soil (3.38×10^{-5}), dermal contact with total soil (3.37×10^{-6}), ingestion of groundwater (4.20×10^{-5}), total soil risk (3.75×10^{-5}), total groundwater risk (4.40×10^{-5}), and total risk (8.15×10^{-5}) for the resident (adult and child), ingestion of surface soil for the adolescent trespasser (5.01×10^{-6}), and ingestion of (4.76×10^{-6}) and dermal contact (1.99×10^{-6}) with surface soil for the commercial workers were the only exposure pathways for which potential cancer risks were within the 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} range. All other exposure scenarios fell below this range. Arsenic and dioxin in soils and aldrin. alpha HCH, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide in groundwater were the only chemicals exceeding 1×10^{-6}.

Arsenic in soil exceeded 1×10^{-6}; however, site arsenic concentrations were well within the background data range for Fort Pickett. Arsenic was not a COPC in groundwater. Therefore, risks calculated from arsenic in soil are attributable to background and not necessarily site related.

Evaluating the results of this risk assessment against the Virginia DEQ acceptable cancer risk policy finds that although some individual chemicals exceed the goal of 1×10^{-6}, none of the receptors had a cumulative cancer risk above 1×10^{-4}.

The four pesticide COPCs, aldrin, alpha-HCH, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide, were not detected in background groundwater wells; however, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDT, dieldrin, endosulfan II and endrin, were detected at similar concentrations. Dieldrin is the major metabolite of aldrin. Although dieldrin was a pesticide in use in the U.S. before 1971, its presence may reflect a widespread historical use of aldrin at Fort Pickett, which may explain the presence of aldrin at PI-1. The pesticides aldrin, alpha-HCH, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide were available for use in the U.S. until the early 1980's. Likewise, the trace levels of other pesticides in groundwater at PI-1 and other areas across the Fort Pickett installation are likely due to the historic use of pesticides on the post.

Total manganese concentrations identified in background groundwater across the Excess Property ranged from 42.8 to 769.9 µg/L. The manganese concentrations at PI-1 ranged from 46.9 to 495 µg/L, filtered and non-filtered. Therefore, manganese in groundwater at PI-1 is most likely a natural condition of the overburden-bedrock aquifer in the area, and the identified manganese levels in the offsite wells appear to be reflective of the natural and acidic groundwater quality in the region.

1.5.2 Ecological Risk Assessment

The ecological risk assessment evaluated exposure of terrestrial receptors to soil. PI-1 is limited in size (approximately 2.19 acres) and is maintained by the Virginia Tech Agricultural Research Center for growing crops and conducting agricultural research. The HQs for the shrew at PI-1 for vanadium is 1.41 and this suggests that a very small potential exists for an environmental effect on the shrew. The HQs for the robin at PI-1 for aluminum range from 1.73 – 5.53, suggesting that a very small potential exists for an environmental effect on the robin. The metal concentrations used to identify HQ values are reflective of Fort Pickett background levels across the installation. Using a BAF of one for total PAH results in acceptable risk to all receptors.

SECTION TWO
MULTIPLE PA/SI SITES AND MULTIPLE REMOVAL ACTION SITES

2.1 Site Name, Location, and Description

Multiple PA/SI Sites, and
Multiple Removal Action Sites
Fort Pickett
Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia
A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) was conducted to compile historical information and collect further data on the identified sites. The PA/SI was divided into Zone 1, Zone 1 Addendum and Zone 2 reports. Following the PA/SI Screening Level Risk Assessment review, twenty-six (26) sites were determined to require No Action. Thirteen (13) sites were designated as requiring No Further Action. Locations of these sites can be found on Figure 2

Multiple PA/SI Sites
No Action Sites:

BCT-1	BCT-17	EBS-313	PI-9
BCT-2	BCT-21	EBS-314	PI-10
BCT-3	EBS-10	PI-2	PI-11
BCT-5	EBS-116	PI-4	PI-12N
BCT-7	EBS-122	PI-5	PI-12W
BCT-12	EBS-308	PI-6	
BCT-14	EBS-312	PI-7	

Multiple Removal Action Sites
No Further Action Sites:

BCT-4	BCT-13	BCT-19	Pole Mounted Transformer
BCT-6	BCT-15	EBS-12	
BCT-8	BCT-16	EBS-309	
BCT-11	BCT-18	PI-8	

2.2 Site History and Enforcement Activities

As part of the BRAC Environmental Program at Fort Pickett, "areas of concern" or sites, were identified through three distinct processes. Initially, an Environmental Baseline Survey was conducted in February 1997. This document listed all possible areas of concern including former storage areas, known releases and maintenance facilities. This list was then reviewed by the BCT to determine which areas warranted further investigation. These sites are labeled EBS##. Also, a Historical Photographic Analysis was conducted in September 1997. This survey collected aerial photographs of the excess property dating back to the late 1930s. The photographs were analyzed and areas of concern were identified where staining or ground scarring could be seen. This list was also reviewed by the BCT to determine which areas warranted further investigation. These sites are labeled PI##. Finally, the BCT began conducting field reconnaissance in

early 1997 and have continued to do so over the course of the project. Several sites were identified from this process. These sites are labeled BCT##.

A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation was conducted to compile historical information and collect further data on the identified sites. The PA/SI was divided into Zone 1, Zone 1 Addendum and Zone 2 reports.

Based on the PA/SI Screening Level Risk Assessment review, twenty-six (26) sites were determined to require No Action. The BCT concurred with this determination as demonstrated through correspondence included in Appendix A.

Thirteen (13) sites were designated as requiring No Further Action. These sites were included in the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation process, in which soil samples and some groundwater samples were collected. Based on the PA/SI results and site visits, the BCT categorized these sites as "requiring some action". Small-scale **Interim Removal Actions (IRA**) were conducted at these sites, which included the removal of soil, drums and various other debris materials. These removal actions were minor in nature and were primarily conducted as "best management practices". Confirmatory sampling was then conducted at each site to verify that all isolated contamination was removed. The BCT concurred with this determination as demonstrated through correspondence included in Appendix A.

2.3 Site Characteristics

A Screening level risk assessment approach was developed for inclusion in the PA/SI documents. The process is consistent with principles outlined in EPA risk assessment guidance documents. The purpose is to expedite the determination of whether the site poses a risk to ecological or human receptors. This is necessary to determine if the parcels are suitable for transfer to public entities as part of the BRAC process. For screening level risk assessment purposes, the property was categorized for unrestricted residential use.

Based on the results of the SLRA and the Background Soil Survey (November 1999), twenty-six sites are considered No Action. Based on the SLRA and confirmatory sampling results found in the Removal Action After-Action Reports, thirteen sites are considered No Further Action.

2.4 Current and Potential Future Site and Resource Uses

The Multiple PA/SI sites and Multiple Removal Action sites are located at various different areas across the entire Excess Property. The vegetation ranges from wooded areas to open fields. The sites are located on property that is unutilized at this time; however the Excess Property has been zoned light industrial, commercial, and agricultural for future reuse purposes.

SECTION 3
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Army provided a 30-day comment period from August 20, 2002 to September 20, 2002, to provide an opportunity for public involvement in the decision-making process. A Proposed Plan (August 2002) was completed for these sites pursuant to CERCLA Section 113(k)(2)(B)(i-v) and Section 117. The notice of availability of the PP and the notification of the public meeting was published in the Blackstone Courier Record on 15 August 2002. The public meeting was held at the Fort Pickett BRAC Environmental Office on 20 August 2002 from 5 – 6 p.m. During the comment period, the public was invited to review the Proposed Plan (PP) and the environmental investigation reports. These reports were made available to the public and are located in the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is the body of documents that forms the basis for selection of a particular response at a site. The Administrative Record includes documents that support the response decision and relevant documents that were relied upon in selecting the response action. The Final Decision Document will also become part of the Fort Pickett Administrative Record. The entire Administrative Record is available to the public in the Information Repository, located at the Fort Pickett BRAC Environmental Office. Applicable documents for these sites include:

- *Remedial Investigation Report, Former Maintenance Area, PI-1, Fort Pickett, Virginia.* October 2001. EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc., Sparks, MD

- *Zone 1 Preliminary Assessment Site Inspection Report for Fort Pickett, Virginia.* March 2001. Roy F. Weston, Inc., Morrisville, NC

- *Zone 1 Addendum Preliminary Assessment Site Inspection Report for Fort Pickett, Virginia.* March 2001. Roy F. Weston, Inc., Morrisville NC

- *Zone 2 Preliminary Assessment Site Inspection Report for Fort Pickett, Virginia.* March 2002. Roy F. Weston, Inc., Morrisville, NC

- *After Action Report for BRAC Removal Actions, Zone 1.* December 1999. ECG Industries, Inc., Newark, DE

- *Background Soil Survey of Excess Property for Fort Pickett, Virginia.* February 2000. Roy F. Weston, Inc., Morrisville, NC

- *Draft Background Groundwater Survey at Excess Property at Fort Pickett, Virginia.* April 2002. Roy F. Weston, Inc., Morrisville, NC

- *Interim Removal Action Report for Sites EBS-103, BCT-13, BCT-15, BCT-18, BCT-19.* July 2001. Roy F. Weston, Inc., Morrisville, NC

SECTION 4
SCOPE AND ROLE OF OPERABLE UNIT

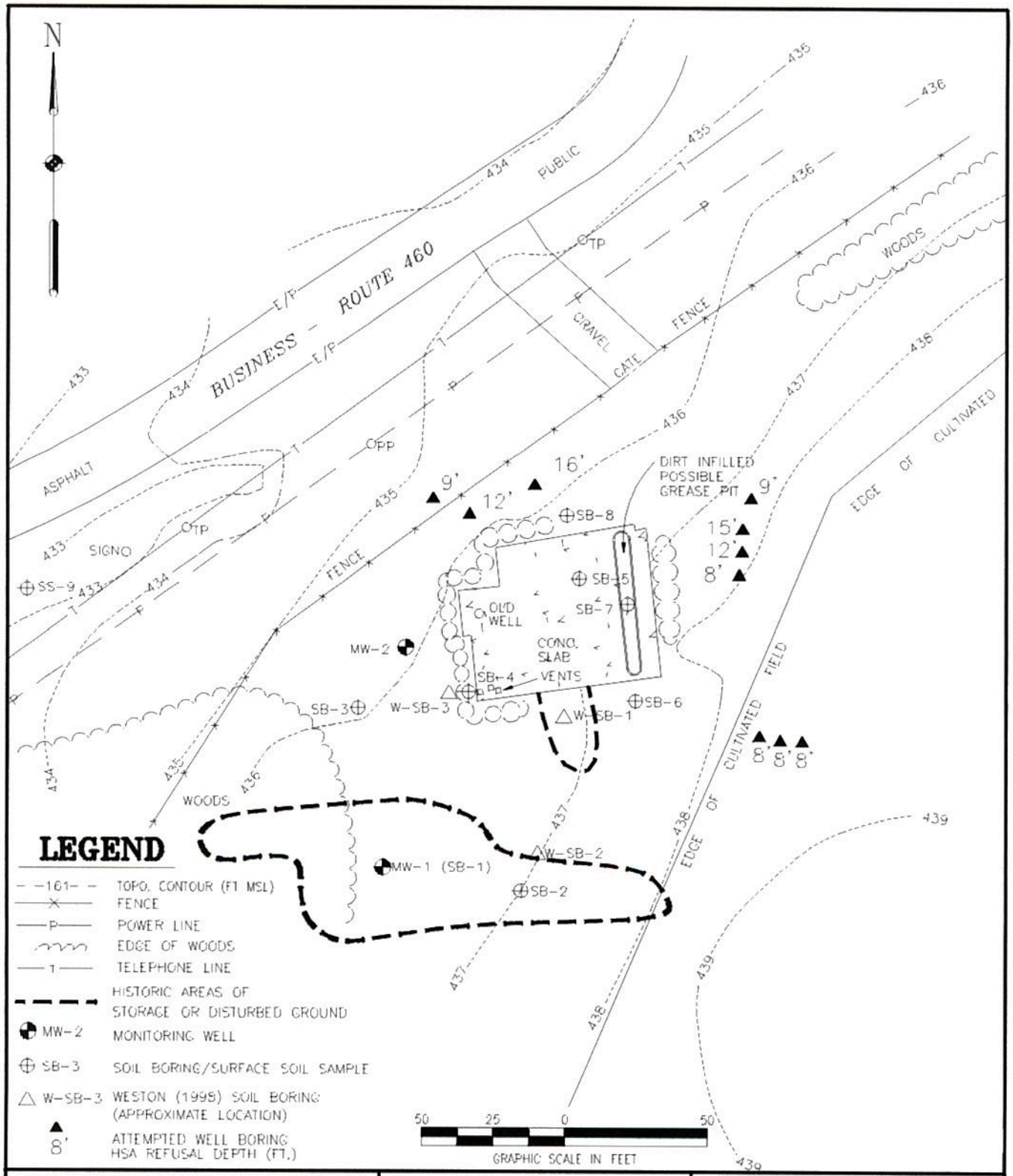
This decision is limited to the Former Maintenance Area (OU-2) and the identified Multiple PA/SI and Multiple Removal Action sites. Final measures for the other five Fort Pickett OUs will be documented in separate Decision Documents.

SECTION 5
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY AND DOCUMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

The EA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) report, the PA/SI report, the Multiple Removal Action report and the proposed plan for Former Maintenance Area at Fort Pickett, Virginia were made available to the public on August 20, 2002. They can be found at the Fort Pickett information Repository located at the BRAC Environmental Office, 2193 Military Road, Pickett Park, Fort Pickett Virginia. The notice of availability was published in the Blackstone Courier Record on August 15, 2002. A public comment period was held from August 20 to September 20, 2002. In addition, a public meeting was held on August 21, 2002 to present the proposed plan to a broader community audience beyond those that had already been involved at the site. There were no public attendees at this meeting.

The Army also presented the findings of the Former Maintenance Area RI/FS report and the preferred alternative at its July 16, 2002 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting.

No comments were received, therefore, the selected remedies are the same as those recommended in the proposed plan.



PI-1
Proposed Plan
FT. PICKETT, VIRGINIA

PA/SI and RI/FS Sampling Locations

PROJECT MGR	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	PROJECT NO	FIGURE
				AS SHOWN	July 2002		4